October 29, 1964

Dr. James O. Sloss
1425 - Third Street
Beaver, Penna.

Dear Jim:

I am returning to you, manually, seven (7) United States Assay pieces which were sent to me by George Fuld.

I am exhibiting to you, and am sending to George Fuld, the Farouk specimen which Abe Kosoff sent to me and am also exhibiting to you a specimen from my personal collection showing an extended die break on the reverse.

As previously indicated, this matter requires additional study.

I believe the expenses incurred in studying the coins should be paid by the owners of the coins and that the owners of the coins should request opinions concerning the coins from those whose opinions they wish.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

CC: Dr. George Fuld

November 3, 1964

Dear Sarah and Jim,

It was a delightfully pleasant experience for me to enjoy the hospitality of you and your happy family. It was far and beyond the call of duty and I tested your chauffeur service, your meal service, your midnight snack service, your r esearch service, your pill dispensing, and pleasantness, and found all to be as steady and beautiful as the Ohio River below you. The only part of your household that could not take the heat of my appearance was the fuse box.

Needless to say, I was overwhelmed by Jim's enthusiasm for numismatics, his superb collection, to the extent that I saw it, his analysis of what is importanб and what is not important and, above all, a little r esearch project on which we are working.

Please tell the girls that I want to take them up in the Gateway Arch, in St.Louis, whenever they come this way, assuming that the arch will be finished.

You will receive a token of my appreciation, in due course, since I saw your interesting Wedgwood. It may take time because I will probably only be able to get it in England.

In any event, thank you, again, and again, for putting up with and putting up a stranger with whom I know you will have much in common in the futuee.

Cordially,

Dr.and Mrs.James Sloss
Beaver, Penna.

FORM #105

MEMORANDUM

February 9, 1965

TO Dr. James O. Sloss | FROM Eric P. Newman

As I told you, over the phone, I received permission in writing from John Ford to tell others about the lead trial pieces relating to the USAOG matter.

I enclose a copy of his letter of November 23, 1964 describing the pieces, my prints of the photographs I took of the pieces, and a letter of February 3, 1965 to Ronnie Carr from John Ford.

Please do not pay any attention to the build up which Ford attempts to give me as it seems quite out of place when Ford should respect other members of the group as much or more.

Never a dull moment.

EPN/atb

P.O.Box 14020
St.Louis, Missouri 63178

Mon P M

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] the
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] I [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] the
[illegible] [illegible] to the
[illegible] - [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] I am glad
[illegible] [illegible] the
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] - a
[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] you
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

Memo From —

HERBERT TOBIAS
P.O. Box 532, Church St. Station — New York 8, New York

Nov 18, 1964

Dr George J. Fuld
P.O. Box 9035
Akron, Ohio

Dear Dr. Fuld:

Please be good enough and return the 1853 U. S. Assay 900 Thous 20 gold to me as soon as possible. I understand that the piece is in your hands after more than three months of travel back and forth. I need it now for myself as I am slated to give a talk at one of the local clubs here.

Sincerely yours,
Herb.

November 24, 1964

Mr. Herbert Tobias
P.O.Box 532, Church St.Station
New York 8, New York

Dear Mr. Tobias:

Nancy Fuld sent to me your letter of November 18, 1964 requesting the return of your U.S. Assay $20 piece.

I spoke to George about the Assay Office pieces on Tuesday, November 17, pursuant to his request, and he told me that your piece was locked up in the safe and was not turned over to the Secret Service. I communicated this information to Dr. Sloss immediately.

Nancy Fuld telephoned me on November 21 that George was ill; that she was having a Caesarean section the next day, and would not be able to look for your coin until she returned from the hospital. I told her I would write you accordingly.

The research on these pieces is most complex and your cooperation is, I am sure, very much appreciated.

I am sorry health matters for the Fulds have complicated the situation but I am sure that there will be no problem with respect to your piece.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

CC:
Mrs. George Fuld
Dr. James O. Sloss

EPN/atb

Dec.17,1964

Mr. Herbertt Tobias
P.O.Box 532 Church Station
New York 8 N.Y.

Dear Mr. Tobias:

I was told by Mrs. George Fuld that Melvin Fuld had returned to you the 1853 $20 U.S.Assay Office piece which you had loaned for study. I am glad that you received it as promptly as it could be arranged.

Would you be nice enough to let me know that you have it back so that those of us who had the opportunity of examining it will have our record clear as to its return.

Sincerely yours,

Eric P. Newman

Memo From —

HERBERT TOBIAS
P.O. Box 532, Church St. Station — New York 8, New York

Dec. 21, 1960

Eric Newman
Edison Bros. Stores Inc
400 Washington Ave.
St Louis 2, Mo.

Dear Mr Newman:

Thank you for your interest on my behalf on the 1853 Assay piece. I did receive it several days ago via registered mail from Dr. Field.

Sincerely yours,
Herbert Tobias

10/8/65

MEMO FROM *Richard Picker*

P.O. BOX 123 ALBERTSON
NEW YORK 11507
AREA CODE 516 • MAYFAIR 1-0763

Unface lead 1853 rev
of US Assay Office

No die break

Exact
outline
shape

[illegible] #10
[illegible]
[illegible] #10
[illegible] 1/8" thick

No diagonal dent under t of FRAN on frame

Lead uniface
#10 [illegible] (octagonal planchet)

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
Large eagle
1853 [illegible]

#5 Rev set planchet
Small [illegible] eagle
Blank to stamp in THOUS
United States of Amer[illegible]

#5 Rev Large eagle set planchet
San Francisco [illegible]

#10 Obv Sm eagle
UNITED STATES OF A[illegible]
TEN D
Blank to stamp in THOUS

Comm state

p. 2.

#10 Rev #1853

seesee standard

~~stat pria standard~~

Total of 6 pieces

Same metal

Metal sheds light powder

All are U.S. Assay trial or test strikes. ~~after~~ Some before punching in fineness in die.

ink

[illegible] 1853 US Assay [illegible]

884 fine [illegible]

E is complete in America

F in TWENTY OK

I in UNITED OK

No die break on rev

No ^diagonal^ cut below F in CALIF

lump next to T in UNITED

900 fine No rev die break

All letter defects on Obv

Below F in CALIF is perfect

T (lump next T in UNITED)

#5, #6 #7 Reverses

Below ~~[illegible]~~ CALIFORNIA on ~~[illegible]~~ frame are identical indentations

) to left of C

\ to right of C

right end of left foot of A

under F

between O and R

In #5 #6, 7 obverse

Scratch at right lower corner of second A in AMERICA
Defect between ~~[illegible]~~ teeth and circumferential edge under right side of inside outline of O. for DOLLARS.

In #5 and #7 not on #6

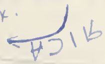
Scratch from mesh at 6[30] across field between two teeth of border to edge

~~Scratch over [illegible] 1 in [illegible]~~

#5, 6, 7. On obverse there is a dent near top of upright of I in AMERICA — also two dents near top of I in UNITED. Absolutely identical.

~~In 5 + 7 Scratch over [illegible] T in [illegible]~~

#6 obv. has lathe helical ~~[illegible]~~ marks from ~~[illegible]~~ Tool mark run over planchet surface to ~~[illegible]~~ smooth befor striking. It covers [illegible] on most of surface. None on rev. It is a helix. uniform width coming outward, clockwise



rev the edge ~~[illegible]~~ reeding can be [illegible] seen clearly outlines ~~[illegible]~~

~~Raised lump under T of UNITED [illegible] 1 2 3 4 6 [illegible]~~
~~Several lumps around ASSAY on #6~~

6

~~the machining on #6 obverse~~ is on the planchet ~~before striking as it shows~~ on the vignette as well as the field. It is perfectly uniform & done by an automatic [illegible] [illegible] which didn't exist in 1853. It [illegible] in the die because #5 & #7 have the same raised scratches on the [illegible] & this would have required polishing the die down which would have changed design & [illegible] detail.

The scratch [illegible] [illegible] on the die [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the scratch under the left [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the die & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] the D. & [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the die

The ~~[illegible]~~ density in I in AMERICA and I in UNITED not uniform in 5 6 & 7

5 6 & 7

These [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] there was [illegible] & [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] #5, 6 & 7 all show the serifs completely gone. Yet ~~[illegible]~~ #6 is [illegible] proof & 5 & 7 are proofs. ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible] [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible] ~~would have~~ the false die was not polished. that smooth enough to produce such proofs. The proofs are normally produced from [illegible] dies & strong & clear and these were not.

There may be two dies of each.

There must have been work on the reverse as the die [illegible] while the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] die was made by [illegible]

Identical
diagonal
scratch
~~[illegible]~~ L
in CALIFORNIA

on #5 #6 #7

not on the French proof?

Diagonals in same space later

A S Y ASSAY

~~[illegible]~~ on #5 #6 #7

not in French

bump on #6 on inside of
left leg of A of UNITED on rev
– not present on #5 or #7
~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] 7 [illegible] [illegible]
on #1, 2, 3, 4 [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] on #6 [illegible] #5 & #7

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, EPN have

raised bump under right arm of T in UNITED on reverse
#5 + #7 do not have it at all.

---

6 has

Raised bump ~~over~~ on top of first A in ASSAY
Tiny bump between tops of S S in ASSAY
Die break from bottom of first S in ASSAY to
top of L in GOLD then bottom of L to top of first C
in FRANCISCO along inside of C and out then
bottom to S. So has EPN specimen only more so except for lump on first A.

All have tiny bump in front of base of 1 in 1853
except possibly #5 and #7

On #5 + #7 tiny raised bump near first F of OFFICE

~~Rim~~ Raised border ~~inner line~~ outside beading and inside [illegible] [illegible]
from 2 to 10 o'clock but is flat from 10 to 2
on #5 #6 #7

Teeth on #5 #6 #7 are different in shape or
appearance than others, ~~they~~ the valleys are perfect vertical position
and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in every case. In the others they are
~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible] at times, are [illegible] and do not [illegible] [illegible]
and in [illegible] case, the others seem rolled on by Castaing machine.
Collar used to make Farouk piece but

In the #1 the E in UNITED is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] E in AMERICA and the [illegible] [illegible] in TWENTY

In #2 the E in AMERICA is complete but in TWENTY [illegible] [illegible]
In #3 E in AMERICA [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] E of TWENTY [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
In #4 E in AMERICA [illegible] " " " " " " " "

In EPN

Ford lead pieces 11/23/64

(a) Fineness on obv scraped away
Lump under T of UNITED
Defective serifs on E in TWENTY and E in AMERICA
Defective serif on I in UNITED
Diagonal [illegible] from [illegible] right side of right base of first A of AMERICA
Many letters [illegible] ~~and~~ or parts moved [illegible]
[illegible]
Lead is [illegible], grey color
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] die [illegible] E of [illegible]
[illegible] cut edge

(b) [illegible] UNITED [illegible]
[illegible] A in AMERICA
[illegible] Rough cut edge
[illegible] and "50" [illegible] not "FIFTY"
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] TWENTY
[illegible]
[illegible] UNITED
[illegible] Large [illegible] I in AMERICA
[illegible] 5950
[illegible] 20 [illegible]
[illegible] 270°
[illegible] in AMERICA and [illegible]

2

Hinduk 2 shows flattening [illegible]
[illegible] 002 008 shows flattening [illegible]

[illegible] OOMED

[illegible] F [illegible]

The [illegible] Hinduk [illegible] not
[illegible] any known piece

Period after U. in U.S. one space [illegible]

Ok in DOLS
[illegible] in R [illegible] side
[illegible] edge [illegible]

(3) [illegible] in R [illegible] side
[illegible] edge [illegible]

(4) [illegible] side differs from (2) [illegible]
Period after U. in U.S. [illegible] below
[illegible] edge [illegible]
[illegible] in R [illegible] side

Form #105

MEMORANDUM

To | From

On Wednesday, July 7, 1965, while Harry Forman, Ruth Bowers and I were eating lunch at "The Bookbinder", in Philadelphia, I returned to him the 1853 U. S. Assay Office $20 proof piece which he had loaned to me at the P.N. G.Show,in Chicago.

EPN/atb

Mar 6, 1965 Chicago Borrowed from Harry Forman
$20 US Assay Office 1853 900 THOUS bright proof
wt 514 gr. 170 degr. reeds
Obv

Raised small line under right base of A of ICA,
Top serif of I in UNITED missing and diagonal dents in I
near top

Upper left serif of E in AMERICA + lower left of E in TWENTY missing

Also Top of first O in 900 are

diagonal dent across N in TWENTY

Bubbly surface
Raised line near left loop of ribbon

Reverse – bright proof.
Diagonal dents in frame under F of CALIF
Dents in frame of center of second A in ASSAY and near left branch of
Y in assay

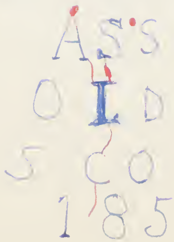
mark in N of UNITED

Unbound lump under right side of T of UNITED

[illegible] in left upper serif of E [illegible] STATES

Dents of L in CALIF

Heavy die break



[illegible] 162 [illegible]

[illegible] 70 [illegible]

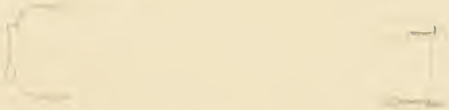
[illegible]

D-1 1965

#5, #7 + French #12

The circumferential edges of #5 & #7 are rounded as they join the edge reeding, whereas in the French the border is flat

#5 & #7 French



French has file adjustment marks [illegible] [illegible] and wing on right

French has 162 raised reeds on edge
French has scratch in shape of 5 above "C" of
CALIFORNIA
Left upright of Y in PENNY is weak in French
No die break in numerals

Weight of French 5[illegible] grains

Oct 1964

Bell - Farouk spec   Sent by Kosoff

On obverse the
Top loop of second 8 in 884 is exposed under first O in 900. It is a thin loop but a complete line. In #5, #6 & #7 it is a broken line as if polished away at the top. This could have been done on the hub from which the die was made. It is improbable that it was done on the die or on the coins.

The E in TWENTY has a tiny line ~~serif~~ on its lower left where ~~most of~~ the serif should be missing. **E** This is also true of #3, #1 has a full serif. #2 also does #4 and mine. It is entirely missing on #5, #6 & #7 and could have been polished off of the hub. The obverse E's in AMERICA are missing their lower left serif except in #1 + #2.

The crossbar of the last A in AMERICA is very weak and the other A's on the obverse legend are not clear.

The central obverse figure is very strong & clear.

There is a wire rim on the obverse showing collar striking. This runs from 4 oclock to 1 oclock clockwise on the obv. There is a slight wire rim on the reverse at 8 oclock

Reverse has lump under T of UNITED and no die break on right side of text in panel.

Bell - Farouk specimen

The edge reeding meshes perfectly with #5, #6 + #7 like a gear, but rolls to different position

The A in ASSAY is low and
the A is low in FRANCISCO just as it is in all other pieces incl #5, #6, #7.

There is an [indication of a] diagonal (upper left to lower right) under F in CALIFORNIA [but not] as in #5 #6 + #7 ~~but in no others.~~ [In] ~~If~~ #5, #6, or #7 are false [if extended the diagonal would hit the right serif on the base of F not the upright base.] ~~then this Scratch was a cast of the Farouk piece~~ [into the base of the upright] was a raised area in the die or a damaged area in the hub to make the die.

Farouk has not dent over Y

Weight

Diameter

There is no tiny line projecting horizontally to the right [a little over halfway up the] upright of N in UNITED on the reverse as there is on #5 + #7.

3 Die scratches not present ~~above~~ [in] C of CALIFORNIA.

Could handkerchief story be a justification of virtually no nicks on #5 and #7. Favorite proof has loads of nicks.

Was 884 die annealed before 900 struck over. If so it would account for closing in of serif on I in UNITED, E in TWENTY and E in AMERICA.

2

M in AMERICA has missing
right top serif
E in AMERICA perfect
E in STATES is missing ~~top~~ leg
left serif and ~~it~~ also is E in UNITED

No cross bar in either A in AMERICA

this is plain 900 ~~over 900~~ and not 900 over 884
the ~~second~~ first 0 in 900 is double struck

#1 + #4 have die crack ~~next~~ to right of Y in ASSAY
going diagonally ~~o~~ upward to beading,
not on others.

Die scratch from T down thru H in THOOS

on Farouk (faint)
on #3, #4,
not on #1, #2, #5, #6, #7, #8 #9 #EPN

~~Die scratch~~ Horizontal line on E in TWENTY instead of serif.
on Farouk, EPN #3, #4
not on #1 #2, 5, 6, 7,
Cant tell on #8 or #9

Crotch betw neck & ~~of~~ wing to right filled with
many diagonal striations on Farouk and #3, #4,
EPN #5 #6 #7 not #1 or #2

Top side of ribbon below beak and wing on right is indiscernible on #5, #6, #7 but is clear on all others except #2 ~~[illegible]~~ which is weak generally.

Same heavy dent across second S of STATES on obv. of #5 #6 + #7 but not on any others

Surface of #5 + #7 is <u>bubbly</u> #6 is not.

December 1, 1965

Connecticut State Library
Hartford, Connecticut

Attention: Miss Maver

Dear Miss Maver:

I wish to thank you for your friendly cooperation when I visited the State Library on November 26,1965.

I now can realize how fine the quality and how extensive the Mitchelson collection must be. I am only disappointed that in the present crime wave there is little opportunity for the public to enjoy the greater portion of the collection.

It would be helpful if light could be arranged to make the coins on the easel more visible and the easel brought forward, if possible.

I certainly enjoyed seeing items which I never had the chance to see before and, in due course, will write up some of them.

I am sending, under separate cover, for your library, the book I wrote entitled "The Fantastic 1804 Dollar" and have inscribed it, as you requested.

If there is anything further which we can do for you at any time in the way of classification or information, please feel free to call upon us.

Please thank Mr. Brahm for his courtesies.

Cordially yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/etb

Since 1928

A. M. KAGIN

HOLLINBECK **KAGIN COIN COMPANY**

PAUL KAGIN

Suite 400-412
Royal Union Bldg.
Des Moines 9, Iowa

Phone 244-3179
Area Code 515

February 10, 19[illegible]

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Title to Merchandise Does Not Pass Until Same Is Paid For

U.S. $50 Assay Office

1. Proof
2. One with nick
3. Yellow Gold

For examination.

PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATISTS GUILD - INC

THIS YEAR, AS IN FORMER YEARS - CONTINENTAL CURRENCY 1776 - AMERICA'S LEADING COIN AUCTIONEERS"

This Merchandise is insured
by the
NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

The
NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE
7320 MILWAUKEE AVENUE CHICAGO 18, ILLINOIS
LEE F. HEWITT—*Editor*

May 6 / 1966

Dear Mr. Garland:
As a matter of personal curiosity
I would be interested in the details
in your letter
of the tests mentioned in the proof
which you believe determine the proof
to be a fabrication — weight, alloy, etc.,
I presume. (Any die differences?)
Incidentally in our May issue Joe
Flautz has a proof advertised.

Sincerely
Lee F. Hewitt

June 6, 1966

Mr. Robert R.Johnson
1254 Market Street
San Francisco,California 94102

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 1, 1966 requesting the procedure with respect to authentication of a piece of United States Territorial Gold.

We are glad to be helpful in a study of any American coin. There is no charge for the service other than out-of-pocket expense but if a person wishes to make a voluntary contribution to this organization he may do so.

Since the coin does not belong to you, I believe it would be best to have a letter directly from the owner giving all information the owner has concerning its prior ownership, acquisition dates, guarantees, prices, etc.

Not knowing what issuer or variety of coin is involved, we would like to have that information before the coin is sent.

Very truly yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

Wednesday, 6/29/66

Greetings ---

Mr. Paul Garland telephoned you today and he was advised that you were on vacation; he wanted to know if you could be reached and I said that you were out of the country. Since you have been exchanging correspondence, I am setting forth below two letters which you received. I did not know if you wanted to send Mr.Garland copies. If you do, please let me know.

\- - - - - - - -

June 23rd,1966

Numismatic Education Society (addressed thus)

Dear Mr.Newman:

Thank you for the telephone call of June 21st,it was quite informative,and in my opinion most worthwhile.
I have other matters to write you about,which I will undoubtedly do next week.
I do want to inform you,however,that I received a letter from Tom Ryan of Chicago,dated June 21st,wherein he has named Mr.Lester Merkin as his arbitrator in the so-called Ryan vs.Garland dispute.

Therefore,this problem which you made many references to in our telephone conversation relating to Mr.Tom Ryan's not having named an arbitrator is eliminated.
I have not heard from Mr.Garland,however.
I will also write Matt Rothert this next week.

CC: Abe Kosoff
Max Schwartz

Sincerely,
PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATISTS GUILD,INC.
BY (SIGNED) LEO A.YOUNG
LEO A. YOUNG - PRESIDENT

\- - - - - - - - - -

Eric P.Newman
Eric P.Newman Numismatic Education Society
etc

P.O.Box 1113
Tulare,California

Dear Eric:
At this time will it be possible for you to make a singular comment on the USAOG 1853 (900thous.) double eagles.That is to say,whether or not any specimens you have examined during your investigation have proven to be "spurious proofs" or restrikes?
As Coordinator of the special panel on Private Issue Gold for the Red Book,it is of vital importance for our Committee to know if our present "beware of spurious specimens in proof" beneath these pieces is justified.
Any information or statements you desire to make will be of great value to our Committee
Any information on the subject will be held in confidence until the Paul Garland matter is settled,however,if the Garland affair is settled out of court,we do not desire to have any pertinent information you have die because your facts were not requested.
Please,at your convenience,let me know your feelings on the matter,I remain, Most cordially,
Ronnie Carr,Coordinator Special Panel On Private Issue Gold,etc.

\- - - - - - - - - -

I hope this is one of your most enjoyable trips.

July 7,1966

Dear Mr. Newman:

Upon receipt of your letter this morning I wrote to Mr.Garland as per your instructions; however, so that you may be kept up to date on developments, below is a copy of letter which you received from Mr. Garland on 7/1 (after I wrote you on 6/29):

(Stationery of) BLUE RIDGE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Paul E.Garland
608 Mountain View Ave.
Maryville,Tenn.37801
28 June 1966

Mr.Leo A.Young,Pres.
P.N.G.
3244 Grand Ave.
Oakland,Calif. 94609

Dear Mr.Young:

I have studied your latest letter and I am convinced that you do not speak "SOUTHERN". This seems to have been our Sprag that was tossing us off track. Now that I have your way of writing understood, I will try to act accordingly.

I will send you by insured mail in the morning, the gold piece. It will depart here the same time as this letter as this is the PM of the above date. I do not want to keep the piece regardless of the outcome of the "arbitration". I do want my money returned as soon as possible, but, if you find that you will not be able to return my money and have the arbitration, then I would rather you would wait until the arbitration is finished.

I feel that somewhere along the life of this piece someone has tried to fool the world. If this arbitration is the means of bringing this proof to the attention of the collectors, then the fact that I need this money must not stand in the way. Too many people have given of their time and money for me to be the sole judge as to wheather this arbitration should be held or not. I agree to the arbitration and request that you contact Mr.Ronnie Carr of your state and request him to be my representative. I also ask that you request the Eric P. Newman Study Group to be present at this arbitration. Because of illness it may not be possible for all of them to attend. I also agree to be bound by the decision of this arbitration. Please let me know if there is any other way in that I can be of aid to you in this matter.

Sincerely,
(signed) Paul E. Garland

CC: Mr. Eric P.Newman
Mr. Matt Rothert
Mrs. Margo Russell
Mr. Ronnie Carr

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Jerry Alton talked to Mr. Kohn today and explained to him your desire to avoid any difficulty in the Phoenix matter and Mr.Kohn told him that he would look after the matter.

Greetings to both of you and continue to have a wonderful trip.

Sincerely,

Ann Barrett

...ER AND THEN FOLD BOTTOM UP
LA... ELL AND APPLY PRESSURE TO SEAL

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Chartered by Congress

July 8, 1966

Mr. Paul E. Garland
608 Mountain View Avenue
Maryville, Tennessee 37801

Dear Paul:

Thank you for the copy of your letter of June 28th to Mr. Leo Young, President of P.N.G.

We are, of course, glad to see that you are bringing this matter to arbitration, so that a settlement can be resolved.

Sincerely,

Matt

Matt H. Rothert

cc: Mr. Leo Young
Mr. Eric P. Newman ✓
Mrs. Margo Russell
Mr. Ronnie Carr
Mr. A. Kosoff

Eric - I tried to call you but you were on Vacation.

Matt

August 22, 1966

Mr. Harry J. Forman
P.O. Box 5756
Philadelphia 20, Pennsylvania

Dear Harry:

In connection with the PNG hearing on the $20 U.S. Assay Office matter, we would again like to borrow your piece which is uncirculated or better.

It would be helpful if you could tell us exactly from whom you acquired it, whether Paul Franklin, John Ford or New Netherlands and also whether the price was $1800.00.

Please send the coin directly to the above address in St. Louis. Your cooperation in the past and now is sincerely appreciated.

Cordially,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

CC: Mr. Ronnie Carr, Chairman of the P.N.G.
Arbitration Panel for the Garland-Ryan Problem
P.O. Box 1113
Tulare, California

EPN
atb

August 27, 1966

Mr. Harry J. Forman
P.O.Box 5754
Philadelphia 20, Pennsylvania

Dear Harry:

In connection with the PNG hearing on the $20 U.S.Assay Office matter, we would again like to borrow your piece which is uncirculated or better.

It world be helpful if you could tell us exactly from whom you acquired it, whether Paul Franklin, John Ford or New Netherlands and also whether the price was $1800.00.

Please send the coin directly to the above address in St. Louis. Your cooperation in the past and now is sincerely appreciated.

Cordially,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

CC: Mr. Ronnie Carr, Chairman of the P.N.G.
Arbitration Panel for the Garland-Ryan Problem
P.O.Box 1113
Tulare, California

wth

August 24, 1966

Mr. Art Kagin

Eric P. Newman

Dear Art:

Under separate cover are the books you asked for me to send.

I look forward to hearing from you on the items you are going to send to me.

Sincerely,

EPN/atb

Harry J. Forman, Inc.

Life Member
A. N. A.

P.O. BOX 5756 · PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19120 · (215) CA 4-4412

October 7, 1966

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

Sorry I have delayed so long in answering your request for the 1853 $20.00 Assay piece but at the A.N.A. show John Ford asked me for the coin. He also wanted to check it again. In addition to the above piece, I sent him another 1853 $20.00 Assay which I had in stock in V.F. condition with part of the reverse double struck. On studying both pieces, it appears that they were both made from the identical die.

I expect to have both specimens with me at the P.N.G. show in Detroit. If you are not going to be there, then I will forward them to you.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harry

HARRY J. FORMAN

HJF/r

Memo From —

PAUL KAGIN

Hollinbeck-Kagin Coin Co.

400 Royal Union Building — Des Moines, Iowa 50309

October 25, 1966

Mr. Eric P. Newman:

ASAP

I would appreciate if you could return the three pieces by return registered mail.

Hope you are well and sorry I missed you at the convention; just too many things to look after and not enough hours in the day which makes for a very, very, bad situation.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul Kagin

PK:cr

P.S. Thanks for your autographed book on the 1804 $1.00.

October 28, 1966

Mr. Paul Kagin
Hollinbeck-Kagin Coin Co.
400 Royal Union Bldg.
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear Paul:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of October 25, 1966 requesting the return of the three U.S. Assay pieces which we borrowed from Art.

These will be needed in connection with the P.N.G. hearing which, as you know, has been commenced on the U.S.Assay matter and we would like to hold them for that purpose. You and Art are both P.N.G. members and I assume that you would want to cooperate.

They have been kept in a bank vault except for short periods when they were under study.

Will you review this matter with Art and let me hear from you again.

Kindest personal regards,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN
atb

November 1, 1966

Mr.Harry Forman
P.O.Box 5756
Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Harry:

In your letter of October 7, 1966 you indicated that you would have your two U.S.Assay Office pieces back from John Ford by the PNG Show in Detroit and that you would turn them over to us again for further use. These will be desirable in the P.N.G. hearing which is pending on the matter.

Since I did not attend the Detroit P.N.G. Show to pick them up it would be helpful if you could send them. You have been most cooperative.

Kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN
atb

January 3, 1967

Mr. Harry Forman
P.O.Box 5756
Philadelphia 20, Penna.

Dear Harry:

Enclosed is a nice 1879 Half Dollar Proof, as promised, for the scale.

Have you ever received back your two 1853 $20 U.S.Assay Office pieces due to be returned to you last October? We would like to study them together as we have only examined one of them previously. They also should be helpful to the arbitrators in the pending FTC hearing. Will you let me know the status of this matter.

We would also like to know the source from which you acquired the second coin.

Thanks for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN
ath

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 16, 1967

Mr. Arthur Kagin
Hollinbeck-Kagin Co.
1000 Royal Union Bldg.,
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear Arthur:

I have received a letter dated January 11, 1967, written by Sonnie Carr as Chairman of the PNG Panel for the Garland-Ryan matter, with copies to the two other arbitrators and to Leo Young. This letter suggested that the panel be forwarded the three $20 [illegible] pieces which we had borrowed from you, so that the panel could examine and study them. The indication in the letter is that since you are a member of the PNG, your cooperation in this regard is expected.

We certainly would like to cooperate with the arbitration panel, as we have in the past, and, therefore, will send the coins to them by Registered Mail. Would you be nice enough to give us your written permission so that this could be done. I telephoned you today so that you could turn it over in your mind prior to receiving this letter.

Again, may I thank you for your cooperation in sending us these pieces when we requested them, and the panel will be requested to send the pieces directly back to you when they have served the purposes of the panel.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

cc:
Mr. Sonnie Carr
Mr. Lester Merkin
Mr. Herbert [illegible] Bergen
Mr. Leo J. Young

[illegible]/eth

Envelopes in which coins
of #20 USAOG from Kagin
came.

1/24/67

Spradley noticed a raised rice shaped lump in vertical position over the left tip of the first F in OFFICE on #5, #7, #16 and on the two gold Ford pieces. It is not on #6, #14 and the silver Ford piece, all of which have the die break extended.

This is another impossibility to have a raised lump appear on coins struck from a die and have the lump disappear after a die break occurred. This was due to die damage directly on the second die produced from the ground down ~~punch~~ positive ~~die~~ punch.

No such lump is on any genuine coin.

Harry J. Forman, Inc.

Life Member
A. N. A.

P.O. BOX 5756 · PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19120 · (215) CA 4-4412

February 6, 1967

Mr. Eric Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

It was nice hearing from you, and regret we cannot meet. We will be leaving for the L.A. show on Tuesday, and will be gone the balance of the week.

We will ship the coins along to you by registered mail some time next week.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Harry J. Forman

HARRY J. FORMAN

HJF/r

RARE COIN COLLECTIONS BOUGHT — SOLD — APPRAISED

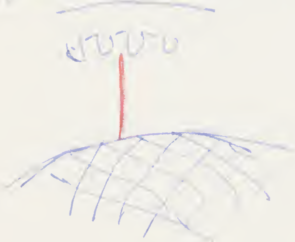
MINT ERRORS — GOLD COINS — PAPER MONEY

RARE COINS — BRILLIANT UNC. ROLLS — PROOF SETS

Feb 1967

#16 USAOG Kajin

On the reverse there are six breaks (three extending from mesh lathe work across flat border, to edge beading



at 2 o'clock passing out first mesh enclosure

at 6^{30} passing across beading to edge and into first mesh opening

at 5th there are two larger ones each going into adjacent beads.

16

[illegible] wt 515 gr. Sp. g. 16.9

Envelope marked [illegible] "Bought from John Ford" — Scuffed (Shallow?) surface [illegible]

Obv. Dark brownish [illegible] spot on two feathers rim center of wing on left

Dents on border beyond dentilation as follows
between T and W in TWENTY
between A + A of STATES
outside second S in STATES
outside M of AMERICA
outside D.
Between E R of AMERICA and outside second A
N of UNITED

Features:

Second A of AMERICA has curved diagonal under right base A/

I of UNITED has [illegible] and ← [illegible]

Die defect under left turn ribbon

[illegible] defect [illegible] top of E in UNITED

Dent right of top of A of STATES

Defect left of top of leg of D of OF

E in TWENTY has no left lower serif

E in AMERICA has no right upper serif

Die crack under 900 THOUS ribbon from one end to the [illegible]

Milling sharp perfect 170 reeds. Juxtaposition 180° offset [illegible]

Reverse
Heavy dent [illegible] left top of C in CALIF
Heavy diagonal dent on [illegible] [illegible] under right side of base of F in CALIF
Rim bruise center of right wing of Y in ASSAY
No lump under right side of T of UNITED
[illegible] of Die Break [illegible], downward to right from right end of right leg of first A in ASSAY
[illegible] (S.F.?)
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (over)

ST. LOUIS BICENTENNIAL CORPORATION

Raised Horizontal projection from right leg of N in UNITED on reverse.

the C and A on the reverse have pitting spots seen under high magnification in the close field around them, a large one being on the upper left part of C

SUITE 306, 407 NORTH 8TH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101, CEntral 1-3629

Ownership

#1 Sloss

#2 Sloss

#3 Sloss

#4 Sloss

#5 Paul Garland, 17556 Park Ave, Melvindale Mich
a coin dealer who pd about $3500=.

#6 Tuttle (contact thru Pittman) who advertised it in
N.Y.? the Scrapbook (

#7 James Sloss bot in 1959 for $1200

#8 Norweb

#9 Norweb

#10 " " "

#11 " " "

#12 [illegible]

#13 [illegible]

#14 [illegible]

#15 [illegible]

#16 Kagin

#17 Kagin

#18 Kagin

#19 Newman

200 25806 sent by Kagin 7/1/66 # 87
Envelope marked "#200 Assay, Nash"
Edge heavily dented for about 1/4" over second T
of STATES, wt 513½ Spg ?
Very good to fine
Diagonal dent under A of STATE then
Horizontal dent below HO of THOUS

Depression or dent left of • D. then
Also second diagonal under second A of AMERICA
No diagonal dent of I in UNITED

Edge irregular ~~dented~~, marked 162 reeds
Rev
Lump under T of UNITED
Die break below left of L in GOLD and left base of S above
Die break below right of first A in ASSAY and left upper corner of L below
Die break from center of base of L to right upper corner of second C of ~~San~~ FRANCISCO
Break extending down from center of second C in FRANCISCO
No diagonal dent in panel below F in CALIF
Dent above ~~the~~ left wing of Y but smaller & to left of dent on glittering ones

Juxtaposition 180° about vertical axis

#30 USAOG $20 [illegible] by Kagin
Envelope marks "Ten Assay yellow"
very yellow gold. Cleaned — Wt 516.[illegible] gr.
~~[illegible]~~ very faint

Heavy gash below [illegible] ED of UNITED

Dent under right side of [illegible] panel
No raised lines under right base of ^serif A in AMERICA
Dent [illegible] of UNITED going down to right [illegible]
of up to left as in slitting pieces
All ^three [illegible] missing as always

Insert point [illegible] 180° off [illegible] on vertical axis
Edge 162 reeds milled

hump under T of UNITED
Dent above [illegible] of C in CALIFORNIA
Break from ^top of C [illegible] up toward first S in STATES
Round dent over right top of second S in STATES
[illegible] breaks from top of A in ASSAY to border, from A to [illegible]
from S to [illegible] from [illegible] to C and below C
No dent under F of [illegible]

[illegible] Feb 1967

1853 U S Assay Office Gold "[illegible] Ingot"

A Humbert U S Assayer	T 400	997	see profile

Wt. 536½ grams NO screw? Blank back

Panel same size as USAOG #20 [illegible] panel

Lump under T of UNITED

Tiny diagonal die break down to right from right corner of right base of panel A in ASSAY

Break between first S of ASSAY and 0 of 5000 [illegible] —

Raised from L to second C of FRANCISCO [illegible] is polished away, except for small lump at center of lower edge of base of L

Small die break on lower edge of C but balance of break removed

This is same die break as on #20 USAOG pieces (particularly for sizes #6, 14)

Upper right corner of Y in ASSAY very weak

Reparation on base of letters in top line and on top of letters in bottom line, but not on either middle line — Showing panel struck with a punch of panel only — lower edge squared by punching

U in HUMBERT is higher than adjacent letters

The 1 and 9 which are punched into bar are filed 45° from upper right to lower left uniformly

REPORT ON NEW PHOTOGRAPHS IN EVIDENCE

The pictures furnished by the arbitrators of the two gold and one silver USAOC pieces owned by John J. Ford, Jr., and stated at the Chicago hearing by him to have come from the Humbert Associate Source have been examined. The gold pieces are respectively numbered #26 and #27. The silver piece is designated as #28.

The gold pieces #26 and #27 seem in all respects to be identical in characteristics to #5, 7 and 16 but no reeding count, etc. can be made from the photographs. They are false for the same reasons #5, 7 and 16 are false.

The silver piece seems in all respects to be from identical dies to #6 and #14, but no reeding count, etc. can be made from the photographs. It is false for the same reasons #6 and #14 are false.

Respectfully submitted,

for
ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

March, 1967

REPORT ON PROOF BAR

At the suggestion of the arbitrators, a gold ingot or bar was sent to us by its owner, Leo A. Young, for examination. He wrote that he had acquired the piece for $2500.00 from John J. Ford, Jr., early in 1966, and that in the fall of 1966 he received a license to hold it from the U.S.Office of Domestic Gold. It will be referred to as Item #29 or "the bar".

The bar weighs 536½ grains and shows no wear. So far as we have been able to determine this bar was theretofore unknown and unpublished.

The bottom of the face of the bar contains four lines of text in a panel reading UNITED STATES ASSAY/OFFICE OF GOLD/SAN FRANCISCO/CALIFORNIA 1853. This panel is identical in size and in the position of lettering to the panel on the 1853 $20 USAOG pieces including the Garland coin (#5). A study of the bar therefore is relevant to the determination of the genuineness of the Garland coin. The top of the face of the bar contains two lines of text in a panel reading A.HUMBERT/U.S.ASSAYER. The right side of the middle of the face contains one line of text in a panel reading THOU.

The lettering of all of the above panels is raised and each panel appears to have been impressed on the bar by a separate punch. The size of the lettering in each panel differs from the size of the lettering in each of the other panels.

There is separately punched into the bar a figure 1 on the left of the top panel, figure 11 on the right and 999 below. These figures are several times the size of the letters within the panels.

The back is plain and shows raised and flattened areas directly opposite the panels on the front. The sides of the bar are spread from the pressure in impressing the panels and figures.

The punch used to impress the four line panel had no frame line surrounding the text as found on the coins. This occurred because the sides of the punch where the frame line would have been were beveled off. The beveled sides of the punch show clearly on the bar.

An examination of the four line panel shows that a raised spur projects angularly downward to the right from the right end of the right base of the first A in ASSAY. This characteristic appears on coins #5, 7 and 16 and also appears on the pictures of the two gold pieces (#26 and #27) from the Humbert Associate source.

There can also be seen on the four line panel additional evidence of the die break described on page 7 of the testimony given in August, 1966. This additional evidence consists of a break between the base of the first S in ASSAY to the top of the L in GOLD; a tiny break at the center of the lower edge of the base of L in GOLD; and a tiny break on the lower edge of the base of the second C in FRANCISCO.

There is a lump under the right side of the T of UNITED as described on page 6 of the testimony.

The question immediately arises as to how a punch can have a partially developed die break identical to the die break found fully developed on the USACG coins. If the punch was cut out of a coining die the die itself could no longer have been used for coining $20 pieces. Likewise the lump under the T of UNITED cannot reappear when it did not appear on coins #5, 7, 16 and on #26 and #27, all of which have a less developed die break, showing only as a spur projecting downward from the right tip of the right base of the first A in ASSAY.

As in the case of the Garland coin it is impossible for the characteristics found on the punch used on the lower part of the bar to have occurred on a genuine punch and therefore the bar must be false.

Pictures of the bar have been taken and will be furnished to arbitrators shortly.

The punch used to impress the panel on the bar was prepared in the same manner as the two false dies used to strike the two types of false USACG $20 coinage. At the time the transfer was made from the false positive die the lump under the T of UNITED had not yet been ground off the positive die and the die break from the first S of ASSAY to the L of GOLD was still there. Thus the punch was prepared after the false die to make #6 etc. was made and before the false die to make #5 etc. was made. In all probability more than the panel was transferred to the punch and the sides of the punch including the frame around the panel was ground away.

In the 1960 through 1965 editions of the Red Book there is illustrated and described a U.S. Assay Office Gold one ounce disc which was previously unknown and unreported. This piece was removed from the 1966 and 1967 editions and mentioned as under study. This disc is referred to as #30 and contains what appears to be a panel of the same size and lettering as those on the bar (#29) and the USAOG $20 pieces. No findings on this disc can be given as neither it nor enlarged pictures have been available to us for examination. It can be pointed out, however, that the disc, the bar and some USAOG pieces struck in lead (#21,22,23) have numbers struck into the pieces after their original striking. The numbers are very large and are incuse. The year of the first publication of the disc is also close to the year of the appearance of the false USAOG $20 pieces.

It would be helpful to our studies if the following additional facts could be ascertained:

1. What information was disclosed in statements or testimony in order to secure the Federal license for the bar and from what source did it originate.

2. Can the circular U.S. Assay Office Gold disc (#30) or enlarged pictures of it be made available for study and what are the facts as to its source.

3. Is there still a complete refusal by previously examined witnesses to disclose to the arbitrators the facts as to the discovery and acquisition of the Garland and other coins from the Humbert Associate source.

Respectfully submitted

for
ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

March, 1967

May 26, 1967

$ [illegible] by Forman. V.f. - 5/22/67

Said he bot it from Batchelder for $900.00

If obv is upright + turned on vertical axis reverse is 345° (nearly upright). The reverse is struck ~~over is~~ double, the first striking being about 180° if obv is turned on vertical axis. In other words the understrike is like all other USAOC coins but the final strike is completely different.

Obverse

Diagonal line und second A of AMERICA

serifs on E in TWENTY and AMERICA missing
I in UNITED is not with diagonal but with horizontal mark below

Edge

170 Reeds as on other Humbert Associate Sonnce

Reverse

Dent under F of CALIF

lump under T of UNITED

Die Break from AS down to L and on to C
but double striking ~~makes~~ spoils some areas

Frame over ASSAY terribly marred by double striking.

Coin World
THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE ENTIRE NUMISMATIC FIELD
SIDNEY NEWS BUILDING PH: 513 492-4141 SIDNEY, OHIO 45365

April 7, 1967

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
Post Office Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178

Dear Eric,

We thought your St. Louis Post-Dispatch story was great. Ken Bressett has sent along the "Collector Commentary" re your masterpiece, and we'll be using it shortly. "Early Paper Money of America" will go into many, many printings.

I'm sure you're pleased that Dick Johnson's new job came about. What about Paul Garland? At this point I'm confused at the trend things are taking with his coin. . .

Sincerely,

COIN WORLD

Margo Russell
(Mrs. Marion)
Editor

dmr

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

April 10, 1967

Mrs. Margo Russell
P.O. Box 150
Sidney, Ohio 45365

Dear Margo: Re: Garland vs. Ryan

The above matter is pending and the arbitrators have asked those who are principals and witnesses not to discuss the matter for the present.

The arbitrators plan to make a decision at the ANA Convention, in Florida, and apparently are desirous of letting a full year go by from the original hearing in order to give everyone an opportunity to present evidence.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/ath

A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION FOR EDUCATION
THROUGH RESEARCH AND EXHIBITION
OF COINS, CURRENCY AND HISTORIC OBJECTS

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

May 8, 1967

Mrs. Marion Russell
P.O. Box 150
Sidney, Ohio 45365

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

Dear Margo:

In my letter to you of April 10, 1967, I told you that the arbitrators plan to make a decision at the ANA Convention, this August, in Florida.

While that may well occur, I have received information that additional testimony may take place in Florida. Whether the additional testimony will delay the decision, I do not know.

Since I am going to the International Numismatic Congress, in Copenhagen, in August, I may not be able to go to the Florida Convention, too.

I felt that I should keep you advised in view of your inquiry in your letter of April 7, 1967.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

TEL LIBERTY 2-7552

Mayflower Coin Auctions Inc.

53 BROMFIELD STREET
BOSTON 8, MASSACHUSETTS

To Mr. Eric Newman   Date May 3, 1967

PO Box 14020

St. Louis, Mo. 63178

On inspection from May 20, 1967 Auction Sale

Lot #1039

Postage as above

affixed

516 [illegible]

Contained two

$20 USAOG 1853

14

31

RONNIE CARR

Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California

Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

May 26, 1967

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Eric:

Yours of the 12th. of May pertaining to the Leo A. Young USAOG "ingot" has several statements that our Panel would like some clarification.

Paragraph two: line five:

> "This same die break when further developed is found on genuine USAOG coins struck with a complete die, proving the cut down punch used on the bar is false. The same die break both further developed and less developed is also found on false USAOG pieces made from dies transferred off the false master hub in the course of the attempt made to grind the die break off of the false master hub."

This is somewhat confusing as if a line of explanation is missing. Please clarify for our panel, I remain,

Cordially,

Ronnie Carr, Chr. PNG Panel for the Garland-Ryan matter

cc: Lester Merkin
Herbert M. Bergen

The Midas Touch

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

May 29, 1967

Messrs. Carr, Gorgen and Breen,
as Arbitrators

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

Gentlemen:

We feel that you should be advised that Harry Forman, owner of the 1853 USAOG $20 piece (#16) which we concluded was false, has just become able to comply with our request to send us for examination a second specimen he owns. This specimen is dull, uncirculated, and is normal in weight. It is designated as #31. Its reverse is remarkably double struck, the first striking being almost upside down relative to the second striking. The coin is also the only $20 USAOG seen which has its final reverse upside down. (If its obverse is turned on its vertical axis the reverse is turned 165 degrees clockwise instead of 180 degrees).

It has the same obverse and reverse die states as #6, 14 and 25. It has 170 reeds on the edge instead of 162. It has the diagnostic diagonal dent on the frame under the F of CALIFORNIA and the reverse die break. Its obverse has the raised diagonal line under the last A of AMERICA. It is a forgery for the same reasons given previously for other coins with the same characteristics.

Forman advised us that it was acquired for $900.00 from Robert E. Batchelder, a coin dealer of Philadelphia, and that it might have come to Batchelder from Paul Franklin.

Respectfully submitted,

Eric

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN
ath

A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION FOR EDUCATION
THROUGH RESEARCH AND EXHIBITION
OF COINS, CURRENCY AND HISTORIC OBJECTS

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

May 31, 1967

Messrs. Carr, Bergen and Markin,
as Arbitrators

<u>Re: Garland vs. Ryan</u>

Gentlemen:

In our attempt not to be "long winded", a portion of our letter of May 12, 1967 with respect to Leo A. Young's proof bar (#29) may have been ambiguous. We are glad to comply with Donnie Carr's suggestion for a clarification.

As part of the die break on the lower panel of the proof bar, lumps are evident on the lower edges of the L in GOLD and the second C in FRANCISCO, but under high magnification, however, there are no hair line die breaks across the field between those letters or in the field below the C, as is normally found on the reverse of genuine USAOG coins with a die break. The bar shows no evidence of wear in the panel area. This indicates that those portions of the hair line die break in the field have been artificially polished off the false hub from which the false panel punch was made. Those same portions of the hair line die break are also polished off on those false USAOG pieces of the same type as the Garland piece (#5).

It has been pointed out that the same die break cannot occur on different dies, yet the same die break in various states of development appears on the bar, on the false Humbert Associate coins and on many genuine pieces. This happened because the original coin from which the false hub was cast had a die break. The false Humbert Associate pieces have the die break in two stages, one barely perceptible and the other well developed. The die break in the panel of the bar is a stage in between those two stages. This took place in the course of making false transfer dies at different times from the false master hub when continued attempts were being made to polish away the die break from the false hub. The panel punch, being a trimmed false coin die, shows a die break which appears less developed than false USAOG coins #6, 14, 28 and 31 and appears more developed than false USAOG coins #5, 7, 16, 26 and 27. The false reverse hub starting with a well developed die break produced the die for #6, 14, 28 and 31, then after further hub polishing the false punch for the bar (#29) was made and finally after extensive hub buffing the false reverse die for #5, 7, 16, 26 and 27.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

May 31, 196[illegible]

Messrs. Carr, Bergen and Merkin,
as Arbitrators

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

If any further explanation is needed we will try to elaborate.

Respectfully submitted,

Eric

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
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ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

June 13, 1967

Mr. Harry Forman
P.O. Box 5756
Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Harry:

We are returning herewith the two $20 1853 USAOG coins which you were kind enough to send us on May 22, 1967.

The one with the proof-like surface, which we designated as No. 14, when it was previously loaned to us, was restudied, and the other one, which we designated as No. 31 is the only specimen we have seen which has its reverse struck almost 180° out of line. On this latter piece the counterstrike is more or less in normal position, as you have already noted.

I believe you stated that the latter piece was acquired from Robert Batchelder, of Philadelphia, and we suggest you inquire of him as to where he obtained the coin.

Your cooperation with respect to these pieces is appreciated.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Eric

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/sth

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Area Code 515

June 13, 1967

Mr. Eric Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis, Missouri

You may send the three twenty dollar Assay pieces to John Ford for examination. Will you please instruct him to be very careful in the handling of these pieces.

No doubt we will see you at the A.N.A. convention.

Paul

Paul Kagin

PK/rk

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ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

July 14, 1967

Messrs.
[illegible]
Lester [illegible]
Herbert [illegible]
Arbitrators

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

Gentlemen:

[illegible] Coin #6 in our report has the helical marks of a lathe tool. It was shown that these tool marks were on the planchet before striking. The tool marks are an identical distance apart at all visible points (approximately .008 inches) and therefore resulted from a tool which was advanced by an automatic crossfeed when the planchet was being rotated. We have never been able to locate any other coin with such characteristics.

While we have not found evidence of any automatic cross-feed lathe being used in America by 1853, the idea was patented in England in 1835. However, for such a lathe to have been used in California in 1853 is almost an impossibility due to the lack of development of manufacturing there by that time. The reason it would have had to be in California is that Coin #6 was struck at a time when the serifs on the E of TWENTY, the [illegible] of [illegible] and the I of UNITED on the obverse die had already disappeared due to the closure of those parts in the die and when the reverse die had already broken in the lettering - all of these characteristics having developed from the use of the dies for production coinage in California.

Since our original report touched on this subject so lightly, these additional considerations are added.

Very truly yours,

[signature]

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/[illegible]

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

September 11, 1967

Mr. Lester Merkin
65 East 55th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Lester:

You were very kind to render such immediate cooperation as to my request to examine the two 1853 U.S. Assay Office $20 pieces (Lots 468 and 469 in your 9/20/67 sale). You asked for a quick return and they are enclosed.

The catalogue description, which I understand was written by Walter Breen, states "incuse mark on frame below F in CALIFORNIA". This led me to wonder whether that incuse mark might be the same as on the Garland piece. It definitely is not and is merely a dent among others on the lower band of the frame. I had hoped I might find the piece from which the Garland coin dies were made.

Both pieces you sent are obviously genuine but I do not agree that they are from different dies. The lack of a serif on the E of TWENTY and on the C of AMERICA would indicate the same obverse die and the extensive die break in the panel on the same reverse would indicate the same reverse die.

Now, there is one thing I do want to call your particular attention to. Lot 468 is jet honed with glass beads. The obverse has grooves from the center outward over the entire surface which can be seen clearly under 20 to 40 magnification. This "improved" the surface tremendously and camouflaged the dents. The other side has been treated as has the second coin. I saw a similar treatment on the same item in a Mayflower Coin Company sale earlier this year. At Copenhagen I spoke on the details of jet honing and this will be published shortly.

My sincere appreciation for your helpfulness.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

EPN
atb

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ADDRESS St Louis Missouri 63178

SALESMAN	~~SHIP VIA~~	WHEN	TERMS
9-20-67			

	For Examination			
#	468			
#	469			

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517-4

MOORE BUSINESS FORMS, INC., ELMIRA, N. Y.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

December 6, 1967

Mr. Herbert M. Bergen
604 N. Harbor Blvd.
Fullerton, California 92632

Dear Herb:

I enclose herewith photocopies of pages 65 and 66 of the American Journal of Numismatics for April, 1912 (Vol.XLVI-No.2). These become pages 105 and 106 of the Adams book on Pioneer Gold. You will note that the Humbert dies were in the Philadelphia Mint cabinet then.

We will appreciate what you find as to whether they are there now.

Sincerely,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN
ath

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

December 12, 1967

American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th St.
New York, New York

Attention: Mr. North

Gentlemen:

You will recall that when I was at the Society on Saturday, December 9, I requested the original manuscript notes of Edgar Adams with respect to Pioneer Gold. His manuscript notes on other subjects were all in the library.

I was told that the Pioneer Gold section had been previously requested by Mr. Taxay and by Mr. Hass and had not been found. I believe you had some information on its history and would appreciate knowing what the situation is with respect to that important manuscript material.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

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NEW·YORK·N.Y. 10032

Dec. 22/1967

Mr. Eric P. Newman

Venerable and Esteemed Sir:

Thank you for your letter of Dec. 12/1967.

With regard to the "missing" Adams ms. notebook on Pioneer Gold, may I report that I have uncovered all the evidence I could and am of the firm opinion that it was never in the possession of the A.N.S.

In the first place, I found that my esteemed colleague, Mr. Grunthal, was in error when he informed you that he remembered using that particular volume here some years ago. What he had actually used, it transpired, was our shelf copy of Adams' Private Gold Coinage of California, 1849-1855! So much for the first step.

As I mentioned to you during your visit of Dec. 9, I found no card for a Pioneer Gold notebook in the library catalogue when I had the entire set of Adams notebooks bound earlier this year. Furthermore, we know that there was none there when the Dictionary Catalogue was published by G.K. Hall & Co. in 1962.

Going back still further, I found, through our accession records, that the notebooks were acquired by the A.N.S. from the Guttag estate in July, 1937. The handwriting of that particular entry in the accession book I recognized as being that of Mr. Mosser, who was at that time assistant librarian under Mr. Noe. Mr. Mosser was most co-operative when I called him to ask a few questions. He remembered the purchase of the notebooks quite clearly, and--what is highly important from the standpoint of this present investigation--told me that he had made shelf list cards for the individual notebooks at the time of their accession. Fortunately, these cards are still in our possession. Upon examining them, I found no card relating to a volume on Pioneer Gold - a circumstance which, to me, is clear proof that the item in question was not among the group of notebooks purchased by us.

One last point: I've been in touch with Don Taxay, from whom I learned that an Adams ms. notebook relating to Pioneer Gold was at the present time in the possession of the New Netherlands Coin Company of New York. I was told that Mr. John Ford, of that company, had purchased it from a Mr. T. Schnuhr of this city.

(over)

Now, I am assured by Mr. Taxay that the said Mr. Schnuhr is, like Brutus, an honorable man. In a telephone conversation--with Mr. Taxay--Schnuhr confirmed that he had, indeed, originally purchased the Pioneer Gold notebook from the Guttag estate, and that he had later sold it to the aforementioned Mr. John Ford.

Investigation completed and case closed at 1020 hours, this twenty-second day of December in the Year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Signed, sealed and delivered.

G. H. North

(Geoffrey H. North)
alias Hercule Poirot

MERRY CHRISTMAS - HAPPY NEW YEAR

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

December 27, 1967

Mr. Geoffrey H. North
American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th St.
New York, N.Y. 10032

Re: Library Classification 007

Dear Sleuth:

Foiled again! Dr. Watson has blundered.

Sincerely,

P.S. Thank you and God bless your sense of humor for the New Year.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

December 12, 1967

Mr. Herbert M. Bergen
60[illegible] W. Harbor Blvd.
Fullerton, California 92632

Dear Herb:

I am very pleased that you will drop in to St. Louis on your way back from your Washington trip.

Please let me know when your visit is planned so that I can arrange my work accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
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ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

December 13, 1967

Mr. Lester Merkin
65 West 56th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Lester:

I feel that you might wish to follow up on the D.Blake ingot matter and thought you should have some information I have.

In the 1 March 1962 auction sale of Wallis & Wallis, Lewes, England, Lot 365 was an Irish St. Patrick farthing struck in gold. I did not know about it when I wrote "A Snake Treads a St. Patrick's Farthing" in the May, 1963 NUMISMATIST. In that article I pointed out that the silver farthings which had appeared in England in 1962 were forgeries.

When I visited Albert Baldwin in 1966 he humorously mentioned the gold item and said he wouldn't have touched it. It had been bought by Spink for £500 at the sale and plaster casts sent to the B.M. and others for comment. No one had seen any such variety before. When I saw the casts I realised it was from the forged dies I had described. I took a train to Lewes and asked the auctioneer who conducted the 1962 sale what the consignor's name was and who received the money. He said it was sent in unsolicited by registered mail in a group of common coins and when it brought £500 (the highest price coin sold in Wallis and Wallis history), the owner never even thanked or commented. We looked up the records and found that the coin was submitted by M.Sutton, Esq., C/o B.W.Grover, 23 Beauchamp Road, East Moseley. The auctioneer told me he knew Maurice Sutton but that Sutton couldn't have submitted the piece. I asked why not and he became angry and left.

Then I wrote Grover and have a letter from Grover dated 3 Oct. 1966 saying that Maurice Sutton did submit the coin; that Sutton met Grover in London in 1966 and Sutton said that he had thought the coin only had a nominal value. At the next meeting Grover promised to ask Sutton where the coin came from and that was the last I heard from Grover although Albert Baldwin, (who knew Grover for many years) asked him to answer me also.

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ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

Grover was the person who called Spink's attention to the coin. Grover said he was present at the sale and I asked, to no avail, who bid against Spink. Grover just dropped the whole matter.

Now that you told me that Bryan W. Grover is the owner of the B. Blake forgery, I think it is not coincidental. He seems to be the front man for sales of forgeries. I suggest you write him and ask him where he obtained the ingot. I also suggest you find a reason not to return it if you get it back from the police.

Please send me a photo of it in any event.

It is always nice to see you. Never a dull moment.

Kindest regards,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
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ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

December 13, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr
P.O.Box 1113
Tulare, California

Dear Ronnie:

We return herewith the items you sent us, including the Breen opinion, which will be under separate cover. Thank you, very much, for the opportunity to study these matters. We will report to you further with respect to them.

Your confidence and cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Chartered by Congress

HERBERT M. BERGEN

First Vice President

604 No. Harbor Blvd., FULLERTON, CALIF. 92632

[illegible]ember 17, 1967

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Eric:

[illegible] direct to California from Washington on December 29th. So I will not be able to stop over in St. Louis to see you. I regret this very much, especially as I have an appointment to see [illegible] when I get to Washington. I hope to have information from her about the missing dies. In any event, I will be in touch with you by mail or telephone.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert M. B[illegible]gen

Washington D.C.
Dec 29, 1967

Dear Eric:

Just a few words to tell you I had a brief, but very meaningful, meeting with Miss Eva Adams here in Washington and, also, with her top assistant.

I will be meeting Ronnie Carr soon after I return to California tomorrow. Something is cooking.

Am sorry I could not accept your invitation to visit with you on a stopover in St. Louis. My personal business prevented this.

Best wishes for 1968.

Sincerely,
Herbert M. Bergen

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 4, 1968

Mr. Ronnie Carr
P.O. Box 1113
Tulare, California

<u>Re: Garland vs. Ryan</u>

Dear Ronnie:

You will recall that I asked you if it would be helpful if we submitted a form of decision to the arbitrators and you said you would appreciate any suggestions along that line.

No doubt there are many facts which you have which we do not have. You may have different conclusions as to the weight of the various facts submitted. The language used in the enclosed draft can be clarified, amended, eliminated, or the whole draft thrown in the waste can. Our suggestion at this time is that you go over it, personally, if you wish, and make comments, changes, additions, etc. Then, if you send that back here the suggested decision can be rewritten before it is submitted to the other arbitrators.

We realize that you and the other arbitrators are quite independent in thought and will not be the slightest influenced by anything in the enclosed draft unless all of you are satisfied as to its accuracy and soundness.

As to any fact which is not before you as evidence and which is included in the enclosed draft, the writer can submit the matter formally. For example, I was told, personally by John Ford, that Paul Franklin was an expert metallurgist.

The saga of the false gold Immune Columbia piece can also be related to you.

We are hopeful that the enclosed draft has some thoughts which can be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
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SUGGESTED FORM ONLY

DECISION

This arbitration is a proceeding between Paul Garland as Complainant against Thomas Ryan as Defendant to set aside the sale in 1963 of an alleged $20 1853 U.S.Assay Office 900 fine gold coin. The arbitration was based upon a procedure adopted by the Professional Numismatists Guild for settling differences involving any of its members. Ryan, being a P.N.G. member, agreed to the arbitation and appointed Lester Merkin as one arbitrator. Garland agreed to the arbitration and appointed Ronnie Carr as another arbitrator. These two arbitrators appointed Herbert Bergen as the third arbitrator.

The first hearing of the case was held in Chicago on August 19, 1966 with many persons in attendance and both Garland and Ryan appeared and testified before the arbitrators as did several other witnesses. Further hearings were held in Los Angeles in February, 1967 and in Miami Beach on August 11, 1967. Additional evidence was presented over a period of eighteen months. The matters involved are very complex and technical and for that reason a substantial period of time was given to the parties to allow them to submit relevant evidence.

At the hearing in Chicago it was established (and has never been challenged) that the coin in question was acquired by Ryan in a chain of title back to John J. Ford, Jr., and that Ford acquired the piece from Paul Franklin in 1958. It was established that a group of other similar coins were acquired by Franklin from the same source, some of which were sold to Ford, New Netherlands Coin Company, or both. It was also established that the coins were of varieties never previously known to the numismatists. The Garland coin was sold to him by Ryan as a genuine proof specimen in 1963.

Ford, at the Chicago hearing, reconfirmed the statements in his written article published in the August 1963 NUMISMATIST that the alleged brilliant proofs were acquired "from the direct descendant of an associate of August Humbert"; that "each was originally wrapped in an old yellowed linen handkerchief upon which was written the weight and alloy", etc. Ford stated that he was working closely with Franklin in the search for and acquisition of Western numismatic material over many years; that the coin in question was acquired through the cooperation of certain bank tellers and a bank president; that Ford had given one of the linen handkerchiefs to his daughter; that Ford and Franklin both lived in New York and that Franklin made trips to the West during his vacation, holidays, and weekends. Ford at that time refused to identify the bank, the bank president, the tellers, or the descendent of the Humbert associate from whom the coins were acquired or his relatives or friends or the location of any of them. His reason was that more material could be forthcoming. When asked when his last contact with them had been made he estimated about three years before then.

Franklin, at the Chicago hearing, testified that for several years before and after 1958 he worked full time for Polarad Electronics Company in Long Island as a foreman of an automatic screw machine department, that he was fully familiar with the technical details of making electrotypes, that he had made sandwich electrotypes of a Confederate half dollar and a Schultz counterstamped piece for Ford; that in comparison to an ordinary lathe he knew that a jeweler's lathe could machine to an accuracy of .001 inches, etc. He said the genuine coins used as the center portion on which the electrotype faces were applied had been machined by another workman at Polarad but Franklin refused to identify the machinist. Finally Franklin refused to give any information whatsoever as to the persons, places or details of the acquisition of the USAOG coins involved.

Ryan, at the Chicago hearing, testified that he acted in good faith when he bought the coin from Marcel Silton and when he sold the coin to Garland.

Garland, at the Chicago hearing, stated that he had bought the coin for $3300.00 in 1963 from Ryan on the basis that it was a genuine proof; that in 1964 he was satisfied it was not and promptly asked that the transaction should be set aside and an appropriate refund made.

Abe Kosoff, at the Chicago hearing, testified that he loaned Ford a genuine 1847 Mexican 8 real with a Schultz half eagle counterstamp upon it; that Ford, without permission, had an electrotype made of it and that shortly thereafter Kosoff saw the electrotype and asked Ford to destroy it, which Ford refused to do. Ford confirmed that Ford had loaned the piece to Franklin who had made a sandwich electrotype of it and given the electrotype to Ford. Ford also stated that Franklin had made a sandwich electrotype of a Confederate half dollar. These fakes with a machined down genuine coin as a center were submitted to and examined by the arbitrators subsequently. An unnamed jeweler was said to have participated in the making of the sandwich electrotypes. The Confederate half dollar electrotype showed that small rust spots orginally on the electrotype had been delicately polished away.

Eric P. Newman, on behalf of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, was asked by the arbitrators to testify. That testimony is extensive and omitting many technical details asserts:

That all Humbert Associate source coins have 170 reeds on the edge and all other normal 1853 $20 USAOG pieces have 162 reeds;

That the obverse of all Humbert Associate coins has certain raised and indented marks from the die which differ from all obverses of other normal USAOG pieces;

That the reverse of all Humbert Associate coins has certain indented marks from the dies which differ from all reverses of other normal USAOG pieces;

That there are two die states on the reverse of all Humbert Associate coins, one state with no lump under the T of UNITED, a raised line on the right side of the N in UNITED and with a die break spur from the first A of ASSAY; and the other state with a lump under the T of UNITED, no raised line on the right side of N in UNITED, and with a fully developed die break involving a large area of the lettering. Of these two states those with the first are coins which have a proof-like surface and the others do not;

That one Humbert Associate coin having the second state of the reverse shows on its obverse certain spiral lines which are the marks of a facing tool;

That the Garland piece is not genuine, made from a pair of dies which were altered by polishing transfer dies, etc; that all the other Humbert Associate source pieces are not genuine;

That the basic pair of dies used to make the Humbert Associate pieces could have been made from a coin.

At the Miami Beach hearing in August, 1967, Ryan was not present.

At this hearing, Ford, although only a witness, brought his attorney who insisted that no record be made of the proceeding; that after Ford's testimony no more testimony would be permitted; that certain testimony and exhibits would be submitted to the arbitrators secretly; and that Garland could not hear or be furnished with the content of the secret evidence.

Ford's testimony was read partly by him and partly by Charles M. Wormser and Harvey Stack with portions of the text

and certain exhibits omitted. It is highly technical and extensive. Ford, among other exhibits, submitted copies of two letters from F. Korff of Mesa, Arizona to Paul Franklin written in 1953 showing the beginnings of Franklin's acquisition of Western numismatic material in cooperation with Ford and a 1952 letter from Franklin to Ford. Ford gave identifying detail as to the banker through whom purchases were made by describing him as a bank president in the Phoenix, Arizona area who became a branch manager in the merger of his bank with another bank; that he had never seen any linen handkerchief in which the coins were allegedly wrapped and that Franklin had seen only one and never obtained possession of any. Ford gave to the arbitrators only the name of Kenneth M. Lynn as the gentleman from whom the coins were bought and gave the address of that gentleman on a ranch between Gila Bend and Ajo, Arizona. Ford stated that the gentleman could not be located now but that an effort to find him had been made.

Franklin did not attend the Miami Beach hearing and has not been heard from or located by the arbitrators or by Franklin's wife for about one year. Ford also advised that he has not seen or heard from his friend, Franklin.

Garland has objected to the evidence given by Ford as a witness in Miami Beach on the ground that there was a refusal by the witness to permit it to be recorded; that the witness concealed certain evidence from him and gave it only to the arbitrators; that the witness subsequently gave him an incomplete draft of the evidence on condition that no part of it be "directly or indirectly, exhibited, displayed, quoted or disseminated" to any others without permission of Ford and that Ford be sent a copy of all comment to the arbitrators with respect to it; that the testimony of Ford was presented by being read by Ford, Wormser and Stack without the opportunity of cross-examination of any of them and on a condition asserted on Ford's behalf that no cross-examination or further testimony be submitted in the arbitation.

The arbitrators find that the Ford testimony was submitted on conditions unfair to Garland in that Garland could not have a record made of it, could not hear all of it, or obtain a copy of all of it; could not obtain a copy of the major part of it without agreeing not to show it to others without Ford's permission, and could not cross-examine Ford or others based upon it. These conditions are ruled to be improper, discriminatory and illegal and all of the Ford testimony given in Miami Beach is therefore excluded as evidence.

Even if the Ford Miami Beach testimony were properly before the arbitrators it could lack credibility and persuasiveness because of its extensive lack of veracity and its incompleteness. It is likewise the testimony of a witness who is not independent and who is affected by the outcome of the decision.

The lack of credibility of the Ford testimony is based upon the following:

Ford wrote Eva Adams, Director of the United States Mint, on September 30, 1966 for information with regard to the preparation of false dies (Appendix 23 of Ford testimony). Her October 18, 1966 answer is included in Ford's testimony in Appendix 24 and 24A and on page 87. The arbitrators find that a further answer of Eva Adams was sent to Ford on

The inclusion of the first Adams' letter on the subject and the omission of the second one from the August, 1967 testimony (the second letter was not added later), of a self-styled expert witness cannot be construed by the arbitrators as other than an attempt at deception.

The Korff letters of 1953 submitted in the Ford testimony (Appendix 4, 4A and 5) are believed by the arbitrators to be fictitious and to have been composed, typewritten and signed by Franklin because they have many characteristics of the 1952 Franklin letter to Ford (Appendix 7) and in addition the name of F. Korff has never been found in voting, telephone, credit, probate

or other indices in or around Mesa, Arizona in 1953 or any other time. This puts a cloud over the theretofore unknown Blake & Co. gold pieces which were referred to in the letters.

Ford's statement in Chicago in August, 1966 that he thought he had given one of the old linen handkerchiefs to his daughter is directly contradictory to his 1963 article and to his August, 1967 testimony that neither he nor Franklin ever had possession of any such handkerchief and that Ford had never even seen one. In his Miami testimony (p.9) Ford states that "Franklin could not obtain the handkerchiefs nor could he copy the information marked on them". This contradicts Ford's letter to Newman dated Oct. 11, 1964 (Appendix 12) in which the handkerchief weights of each of the 7 alleged proofs is specifically set out along with the weights of the same coins as determined by Ford and Breen. The handkerchief story appears fictitious.

The name given by Ford of the old gentleman who is the alleged Humbert Associate descendent and the source of the coins in question is Kenneth M. Lynn and that name cannot be found in any voting, telephone, probate or other indices covering the Gild Bend-Ajo, Arizona area where he is stated by Ford to have lived. Ford indicated that contact with this source was maintained up to less than two years before the Chicago hearing when Ford wrote a letter dated Oct. 11, 1964 to Newman (Ford testimony, Appendix 12) with respect to the Humbert Associate coin source,"I do not wish to have my discovery material published at this time. My reasons for this are quite easy to understand: (a) the source for most of the items unearthed is still very much alive".

In the Ford testimony the first page listing the appendix contents contains a statement that "an effort has been made to ascertain the present whereabouts of the owner and source of the USAOG Hoard items". Since the letters included as Appendix 8 and

9 are all that is shown of that effort we can conclude that no reasonable attempt was made. Kenneth M. Lynn appears to be fictitious.

Ford in the August, 1963 Numismatist wrote that "since 1958 we have obtained several semi-proof or 'first strike' specimens of the 1853 USAOG, 900 fine, $20s from living relatives and friends of the gentleman from whom we first did business". Ford in his Miami Beach testimony has not even attempted to name or identify any such "living relatives and friends" of the original source.

Ford in the August 1963 Numismatist wrote "He (Werner) must have seen such a coin in the office of New Netherlands Coin Co. as we had five gem proof specimens of the 900 THOUS variety for sale early in the spring of 1958." Later he states "Jake Bell and Stacks, to whom we indirectly sold them." When the word "we" is thereafter used in the article in connection with the acquisition of more USAOG coins from living relatives and friends of the original source it would seem that someone from New Netherlands Coin Co. (which the word "we" must apply to) could name those relatives and friends. Ford's and Franklin's refusal to give such names at the Chicago hearing and the complete omission of such names from subsequent evidence on behalf of Ryan must be construed as a continued refusal to make this important evidence available to the arbitrators.

No checks or other records of the acquisition by Ford or New Netherlands Coin Co. of any of the pieces in question from Franklin, from Humbert Associate descendant, from the bank president or from the relatives and friends of that descendant were submitted in evidence. Likewise no checks or records of the acquisition by Franklin of any of the pieces in question were submitted except the F. Korff letters of 1953 which have been determined by the arbitrators to be fictitious.

The arbitrators are aware that the 1966 edition of the Guide Book to United States Coins contained a statement relative to the $20 1853 USAOG pieces to "Beware of Spurious specimens in Proof condition" and the circumstances leading to that insertion. The arbitrators are also aware that other Pioneer gold pieces were listed and illustrated in other editions of that catalog and subsequently removed from regular listing and included as a separate unillustrated group as pieces under study.

Walter Breen has filed a voluntary report with the arbitrators which is specifically stated to be as "amicus curiae" (friend of the court). It therefore is not evidence as it was not presented at a hearing at which Ryan and Garland were granted the right to be present to hear it and to cross-examine as to its content. It contains however many thoughts and theories which have been helpful and as a brief has been studied by the arbitrators. It is also noted that Breen was in the employ of New Netherlands Coin Co. as was Ford during a period including 1957 and 1958.

Edgar H. Adams, the leading writer on Private Gold Coinage in California, wrote in the American Journal of Numismatics in 1912 (republished in book form in 1913) that dies for the U.S. Assay Office of Gold Coinage were at the time in the Philadelphia Mint Cabinet (p.106) and that it is probable that they were sent to Philadelphia from San Francisco in 1854 whenthe Assay Office became the San Francisco Brand of the United States Mint. These dies have disappeared since then. It is therefore a possibility, as Walter Breen suggests, that an original pair of hubs or dies could have been the basis for the Humbert Associate source pieces. Any dies might have been used directly to make reproductions. Either hubs or dies could have been used to produce false dies to make reproductions.

Certain Assay Office dies were also supposed to have been burned in the San Francisco fire in 1907 but at least a $50 obverse die in perfect condition was later found in some junk in Los Angeles and used to restrike impressions on thin sheets of silver and brass (p.105). Perhaps other dies or punches were also found, such as the rusted die Ford attributes to the Humbert Associate source.

The dies, strikings and other items obtained by Stephen K. Nagy from friends at the Mint, etc. included Pioneer gold items and could have been the source of USAOG dies or hubs formerly in the Mint Cabinet. Ford and Franklin both were acquainted with Nagy, Franklin having mentioned transactions with Nagy in his Nov.23,1964 letter (Ford Testimony, Appendix 13). Nagy's estate included a substantial number of Pioneer gold forgeries (Breen p.27).

All 1853 USAOG $20 pieces from the Humbert Associate source have 170 reeds on the edge regardless of the dies or die states used for the obverse or reverse. All other 1853 USAOG $20 gold pieces which have been examined have 162 reeds. There appears therefore to be no 170 reed collar used for striking any of the several millions of normally produced pieces. The fact that in a few instances in the history of the United States Mint coins of the same date have collars with a different number of reeds is recognized but this is the exception not the rule.

Under the high magnification of an optical comparator the cross section of individual reeds on the Garland coin resembles the top of an isosceles trapezoid. The sloping sides appear very straight and make a sharp angle where they intersect the top line. These cross sections of reeding are so perfect in outline that we conclude that the collar from which they are struck was made in an automatic gear cutting or milling machine not available in 1853 when much cruder methods for making collars were used. The collars therefore are false and the coins struck with them are not genuine.

Ford states (p.45) that two or three 170 reed collars were used for the Humbert Associate source pieces and this makes the difference in reeds between the regular issues and the Humbert Associate source issues even more unnatural.

The spiral tool marks on a portion of the obverse of the Tobias specimen are most unusual and have not been found on any other USAOG coin. This resulted from automatic cross cut tool marking. Whether it was on the planchet before striking or on the face of the working die before the design was impressed has been subject to differences of opinion. However these spiral lines when examined under magnification are separated at all points by spacing which is uniform to a degree which is most unlikely to have been capable of accomplishing in 1853. The fact that a coin of India and a few other coins show spiral lines resulting from a Janvier reducing machine being used to cut dies has nothing to do with the Tobias piece. The dies for the Tobias piece were hubbed and were not cut directly from a large galvano. The Tobias piece sprials resulted from machining of a flat surface. No jeweler's or watchmaker's lathe would be used to face off the end of die stock. The spiral has nothing to do with concentric circles on other California gold coinage.

If the experiments in alloy content were the reason for striking of the pieces in question there would be no reason to prepare proof specimens in some cases and non-proof specimens in others. It would be pointless to make polished planchets and dies for one group and not for another when the appearance of the coins under normal production (non-proofs) were what supposedly was being sought. It would likewise be pointless to use different dies for alloy tests.

The refusal of Franklin to testify in 1966 as to the source of the USAOG coins, his subsequent lack of contact with his wife and children in Arizona for almost one year after his

departure and his failure to communicate with his friend Ford for a similar period can be construed only as an indication that something very wrong with respect to the Humbert Associate coins is being concealed. No particular inferences have been drawn from the fact that Franklin was nicknamed for many years as the "Massapequa Mint" as admitted in Ford's Appendix 13A. The fact that Franklin has dealt in quantities of coin and medal dies is of interest as well as the fact that Ford has in conversations with others referred to Franklin as an expert metallurgist.

The Ford testimony argues that the coin in question and others both in prooflike and uncirculated condition are experiments in alloying and therefore the Garland coin would not be a normal proof. It was not sold by Ryan to Garland as other than a normal proof coin. The transaction could be set aside on that ground alone.

While it may be argued that the pedigree of a coin is not of major significance it is not true in this case. The problem is not a question of what was the chain of past ownership, or discovery long ago; it is a question of its recent appearance at a time when forgery techniques are well developed and generally available. Its numismatic origin took place only eight years before the arbitration and was capable of precise and definite ascertainment. Both the concealment of its origin and vague or fictitious allegations concerning its origin only make the claim of spuriousness more convincing.

Since it appears that Kenneth M. Lynn and the handkerchief stories are fictitious, the actions and statements of Ford and Franklin show that they know that the coins were not genuine. The reason for such a conclusion is as follows:

No one would have known about the alloy content of the pieces from looking at the coins. If the Kenneth M. Lynn, handker-

chief and alloy information was fictitious then how could Ford announce in 1963 ~~that~~ the fact that small alloy variations in the coins existed. He must have known it from the person who made the coins. Breen suggests (p.9) that the linen handkerchief story is not usable as evidence because the handkerchiefs could have been marked at any time. That would leave Ford without a basis for knowing there were slight alloy variations as one one made nondestructive tests on the coins in 1958 when most of the coins were sold. Non-destructive analysis was not undertaken by Ford until 1967 when he gathered in some of the pieces for the purpose. Ford knew these alloy details about the coins prior to the time he should have known them, if the coins had been genuine. If the coins were not genuine then the modern maker of them could have advised him as to their metallic content.

The audacity of a New Netherlands Coin Co. advertisement in the July, 1959 and April 1961 Numismatist with respect to a means of discovering unique pieces of Pioneer gold is shocking. Numismatists find it difficult enough to locate rare pieces in other than collections but to say one has a system to find unique pieces only creates distrust and suspicion. That portion of the advertisement states "it has been our good fortune to devise a system of unearthing numerous unique pieces not previously known to Edgar H. Adams, Waldo Newcomer, Virgil Brand, Fred Boyd, or anyone else."

For the above reasons the arbitrators find that the origin of the coin is modern and not genuine. Whether the coin is a modern restriking from genuine dies, a forgery from false modern transfer dies made from old genuine hubs or dies, a forgery coined from false dies, prepared from a coin, from misappropriated dies or hubs, or alterations of any such dies or hubs, etc. is a matter

which the arbitrators are not determining as it is not essential to decide the issue in this case.

Many complex technical matters were involved in this matter. The arbitrators are very grateful to those who volunteered information and made equipment available.

A judgment in favor of Garland is granted against Ryan for Thirty Three Hundred Dollars ($3300.00) plus interest at six per cent (6%) from the date of Garland's request for refund in 1964. The out-of-pocket expenses of the arbitrators in connection with this case are to be paid by Ryan.

____

____

____

February, 1968

If experimenta[l] is not a content
why was the unnatural
proof surface produced

~~Was he try...~~

~~Entry~~

Accuracy of

X-ray Flourescence

Coin Collect^r Journal   Apr 1954 p 13

Edgar Adams

"Large Gold Coin Denominations"

Adams says $1000, $500, $200 & $100 denoms were contemporary — California, these fabrications; reasoning from the data presented

Says [illegible] has #5 pattern [illegible]

Early [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ in copper with

WRIGHT on the edge

(Charles C. Wright)

and $25 [illegible] [illegible]

The number 4 helical ~~[illegible]~~ bands is #6 lit

the top of the ribbon reveal C of AMERICA & the bottom of C are 12.

There is 1 7/8 in the enlargement.

It is .094 inches in reality

the bands are therefore .008 wide or $\frac{8}{1000}$ th of an inch. these lines have perfect curvature.

Such perfection in ~~[illegible]~~ coin and gear cutting in 1853 had not been attained

distance between [illegible] of A [illegible] in photo 7 1/8

in actual coin 15/32

$$\frac{\frac{15}{32}}{7\frac{1}{8}} = \frac{x}{1\frac{7}{8}}$$

$$\frac{15}{228} = \frac{x}{46}$$

690 = 7296 x

$$\frac{690.000}{7296} = .094$$

65664

33360

$$\frac{.094}{12} = .008$$

April 1, 1968

Mr. Kenneth Bressett
Whitman Publishing Company
1220 Mound Avenue
Racine, Wisconsin 53404

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is a copy of the Garland vs. Ryan decision, for your edification.

No one has had the guts to publish it yet so far as we know.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

Whitman

Whitman Publishing COMPANY

A SUBSIDIARY OF WESTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
1220 MOUND AVENUE, RACINE, WISCONSIN 53404 • PHONE 414 633-2431
CABLE ADDRESS—WESTLITHO

April 5, 1968

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Eric:

Thanks for your latest letter and for sending the information about the Garland/Ryan arbitration. The decision, of course, is absolutely meaningless, as not a word is mentioned about the authenticity of the coin itself. I wonder if the true facts will ever be made known?

We are still trying to popularize and sell The Early Paper Money of America, as evidenced by our ads once again appearing in various publications. We still have over 1100 copies left in stock, but current sales are practically nil. I will continue to try to see that the book is sold in every possible way. I don't know how we can break through Friedberg's barrier nor why he will not sell it in St. Louis. As soon as our new sales force becomes more familiar with these situations, I am sure we will get better results. Unfortunately, your book at $15.00 is rather unique in our line and represents a definite sales problem.

Kindest regards and best wishes.

Sincerely,

WHITMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

Kenneth E. Bressett
Numismatic Editor

KEB:ca

Coin World
THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE ENTIRE NUMISMATIC FIELD
SIDNEY NEWS BUILDING PH: 513 492-4141 SIDNEY, OHIO 45365

May 8, 1968

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Store Inc.
400 Washington Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63102

Dear Eric:

Coin World believes for the good of the hobby, it is time to release a news story on the Garland-Ryan arbitration decision rendered February 16, 1968, to clarify any misinformation or misunderstanding that may exist in the mind of the numismatic public.

Text of the decision was made available to Coin World by Paul E. Garland, although both the Professional Numismatist Guild, Inc. and the Arbitration Panel were given the opportunity first to do so and thus receive initial credit for acting as they did, as concerned agents in roles far above and beyond the call of duty.

We trust the enclosed advance copy of a news story will indicate the hard work and sense of responsibility in evidence on the part of all participants.

We have enclosed an advance copy of our news story prepared from the text of the findings. Obviously, if you have additions, corrections or objections, we would appreciate hearing them. Will you kindly return it to us in the enclosed envelope by May 15? Thank you.

Very truly yours,

COIN WORLD

Margo Russell

Margo Russell, Editor
(Mrs. Marion)

MR:dc
Encl.

A NEWS RELEASE FOR COIN WORLD

Paul E. Garland, Marysville, Tennessee, today continued to await receipt of $3,300.00 awarded to him February 16 in Los Angeles by a three-man arbitration panel which stayed in session nearly two years.

The arbitrators announced in Los Angeles that they had found the alleged "Proof" $20 1853 U.S. Assay Office 900 fine gold coin purchased by Garland from Ryan was not a Proof, and that they were making an award in favor of the Tennessee man.

Garland has made the text of the findings public, and available to the numismatic press.

The arbitration began following proceedings between Garland as the complainant against Thomas (Tommy) Ryan, Chicago coin dealer, to set aside the 1963 sale of the gold piece.

Leo A. Young, Oakland, California, who was president of the Professional Numismatist Guild, Inc., at the time of the complaint, set up the arbitration panel, following a procedure adopted by PNG to dispose of differences involving its members. Ryan was a PNG member.

Ryan agreed to the arbitration and appointed Lester Merkin, a New York coin dealer as arbitrator. Garland, who also agreed to the procedure, named Ronnie Carr, California gold specialist, as a second arbitrator. Herbert M. Bergen, Fullerton, California, American Numismatic Association official, was selected by Merkin and Carr, as the third arbitrator.

According to the release supplied by Garland, the first

hearing was held in Chicago August 19, 1966. Garland and Ryan testified along with several other witnesses. Further hearings were held in Los Angeles in February, 1967, and in Miami Beach on August 11, 1967. Further testimony was presented over an 18-month period.

"The matters involved are quite complex and technical and for that reason a substantial period of time was given to the parties to allow them to submit evidence," the decision disclosed.

At the initial hearing in Chicago, it was established that the coin in question was acquired in a chain of title back to John J. Ford Jr., and that Ford obtained the piece from Paul Franklin in 1958. It was also claimed that a group of other similar coins were obtained by Franklin from the same source, some of which were sold to Ford, New Netherlands Coin Co., or both. It was also established that the coins were of varieties never previously known to the numismatic fraternity. The Garland coin was sold to him by Ryan in 1963 as a genuine Proof specimen for a price of $3,300.00, according to the findings document.

Expert testimony was given at the Chicago hearing by Eric P. Newman on behalf of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. This testimony was in support of Newman's opinion that the coin purchased by Garland was not a genuine 1853 USAOG $20 Proof specimen. Most of the Newman testimony was contained in a written report of his research covering this coin.

MORE

Paul Franklin and John Ford also gave testimony at Chicago in support of their contention that the Garland coin, obtained by Franklin from a secret source, was a genuine original 1853 USAOG $20 Proof piece. Their testimony was oral, and Ford was granted time to prepare and present a written report of his knowledge of the subject coin. This report was presented at the hearing held in Miami.

Considerable other information relating to the 1853 USAOG coins and other California Pioneer gold coins was gathered by the panel. Tests and comparisons of the Garland coin with other 1853 USAOG $20 coins were also made,

Many complex and tehnical details were involved in this case which required many days of study and research, the arbitrators reported. They indicated they were grateful to all those who volunteered information and made equipment available for use in this connection.

"The finding of the arbitrators is that the coin purchased by Garland from Ryan is not a Proof (last three words underscored).

"An award in favor of Garland is granted against Ryan for the sum of Thirty-three Hundred Dollars ($3,300.00," concluded the arbitration panel.

Its findings were signed as the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc. Garland-Ryan Arbitration Panel; Ronnie Carr, chairman; Lester Merkin and Herbert M. Bergen. The findings were dated February 16, 1968.

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Coin World
THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE ENTIRE NUMISMATIC FIELD
SIDNEY NEWS BUILDING PH: 513 492-4141 SIDNEY, OHIO 45365

June 11, 1968

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Store Inc.
400 Washington Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63102

Dear Eric:

Last month Coin World made available to you a proposed news story on the Garland-Ryan decision rendered February 16, 1968, in Los Angeles. We extended to you an invitation for additions, corrections or objections.

We have been advised by certain persons that they consider the proposed news story incorrect and libelous, and, in fact, have threatened litigation.

Coin World recognizes that the matter is thoroughly confused at this point, and that the "findings" are merely of an arbitration panel, and not of a court of proper jurisdiction.

Accordingly, in view of these facts, and since the matter is already many weeks old, Coin World has decided against publishing any news item concerning the background of the coin in question, or the findings of the panel.

We regret this practical decision, and should the matter be brought before a court of law, we will fulfill our responsibilities as a numismatic newspaper.

Thank you for your prompt response. You are a good friend, and we appreciate your assistance and your opinion.

Very truly yours,

COIN WORLD

Margo Russell, Editor
(Mrs. Marion)

MR:dc

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

June 14,1968

Mr. Sven Skaar
N.Bloomfield Road
Nevada City , Calif.

Dear Mr. Skaar:

It was very pleasant talking to you today and I am so glad that you are willing to be helpful in helping to obtain certain details about J.J.Ott. I had not realized that he was the nephew of John Sutter. That makes his assay office operation even more interesting. I certainly hope that the State of California will repair the Assay Office.

I would be interested in your help in finding out:

1. The date of the death of Emile Ott, son of J.J.Ott
2. Whether there were any letter or number punches in the effects of Emile Ott from the Assay Office.
3. Whether there were any coining dies in the effects.
4. Whether any of the punches or dies were sold and if so when and to whom.

(I understand that you believe this information can be obtained from Mrs. Arthur Hoge, the daughter of Emile Ott who lives in Nevada City.)

As to your writing on the subject of J.J.Ott would it be possible for you to obtain a copy of the article you wrote for the Nevada County Historical Society and also the articles about Ott which were published in the Daily Union of Grass Valley, Nevada County and were written by you. If originals cannot be obtained we can borrow them and have photocopies made and return them.

Your cooperation will be very much appreciated. For the present I will not contact Mrs. Hoge or her brother Emile in Sacramento until I hear from you. Since you are friends of theirs I am sure that you will have no trouble obtaining the information requested.

Thank you for your courtesies,

Sincerely,

n/epn

A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION FOR EDUCATION
THROUGH RESEARCH AND EXHIBITION
OF COINS, CURRENCY AND HISTORIC OBJECTS

Sven Skaar, Nevada City
916 265 4116 N. Bloomfield Rd
~~916 265 4841 Broad St (Pioneer Shop)~~
wrote article on Ott in
Nevada County Historical Soc
Bulletin

Ott Assay Office in charge of
David Tucker
Beaches + Parks ~~D~~
Dept of Parks + Recreation
1416 9th St
Sacramento, Calif.

Oakland Public Museum
Lake Shore Dr. Oakland Calif.
write about ? Tom Frye
scales
crucibles
document
[illegible]

J. J. Ott 1955 was nephew John Sutter
(mother was sister)

son, Emile Ott died

grandson sold some Emile Ott 65 yrs
Sacramento

granddaughter Mrs. Arthur Hoge
— gold samples —

Daily Union —
Grass Valley
Nevada County, Calif.
published articles by Skaar
on J. J. Ott

FORM #105

September 3, 1968

MEMORANDUM

TO | FROM

Margo Russell told me in confidence today over the telephone that at the San Diego convention, Max Schwartz had approached Herb Bergen and asked him for a written certification that he and the others listed on the Garland letter had received copies of Garland's charges before the A.N.A.

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb

MEMORANDUM TO THE FILE:

In a telephone conversation with Margo Russell, she read me the following telegram which had been received by her:

"New York, May 14, 1968

Mrs. Margo Russell and/or
Mr. J. O. Amos
Personal to either

My attorneys advise me that your proposed publication re Garland vs. Ryan is both inaccurate and libellous and Coin World publishes it at its own peril of action and punitive damages.

(Signed) John J. Ford, Jr."

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN:rmt
June 6, 1968

MEMORANDUM TO THE FILE:

In a telephone conversation with Margo Russell, she read me the following telegram which had been received by her:

"New York, May 14, 1968

Mrs. Margo Russell and/or
Mr. J. O. Amos
Personal to either

My attorneys advise me that your proposed publication re Garland vs. Ryan is both inaccurate and libellous and Coin World publishes it at its own peril of action and punitive damages.

(Signed) John J. Ford, Jr."

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN:rmt
June 6, 1968